

By turning the Prism *A B C* slowly to and fro about its Axis this Image will be made to move up and down the Board *d e*, and by this means all its parts from one end to the other may be made to pass successively through the hole *g* which is made in the middle of that Board. In the mean while another Prism *a b c* is to be fixed next after that hole *g* to refract the trajected Light a second time. And these things being thus ordered, I marked the places *M* and *N* of the opposite Wall upon which the refracted Light fell, and found that whilst the two Boards and second Prism remained unmoved, those places by turning the first Prism about its Axis were changed perpetually. For when the lower part of the Light which fell upon the second Board *d e* was cast through the hole *g* it went to a lower place *M* on the Wall, and when the higher part of that Light was cast through the same hole *g*, it went to a higher place *N* on the Wall, and when any intermediate part of the Light was cast through that hole it went to some place on the Wall between *M* and *N*. The unchanged Position of the holes in the Boards, made the Incidence of the Rays upon the second Prism to be the same in all cases. And yet in that common Incidence some of the Rays were more refracted and others less. And those were more refracted in this Prism which by a greater Refraction in the first Prism were more turned out of the way, and therefore for their constancy of being more refracted are deservedly called more Refrangible.

*Exper. 7.* At two holes made near one another in my Window-shut I placed two Prisms, one at each, which might cast upon the opposite Wall (after the manner of the third Experiment) two oblong coloured Images of the Sun. And at a little distance from the Wall I placed a long slender Paper with straight and parallel edges, and

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